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fabricating a back iron;

attaching a plurality of non-magnetic teeth to the back iron wherein at least one non-magnetic tooth includes at least one embedded conductor; and

installing the back iron in the machine.

7. (once amended) A method for fabricating a stator with non-magnetic teeth, said method comprising the steps of:

fabricating a back iron; and

attaching a non-magnetic tooth back portion comprising a plurality of non-magnetic teeth to the back iron.

*a2*  
10. (once amended) A method according to Claim 7 wherein said step of attaching a plurality of non-magnetic teeth further comprises the step of attaching a plurality of non-magnetic teeth comprising at least one of carbon fiber and a fiber polymer to the back iron.

#### Remarks

The Office Action mailed May 3, 2002, has been carefully reviewed and the foregoing amendment has been made in consequence thereof.

Claims 1-27 are now pending in this application. Claims 1-5, 7-10, 12-16 and 18-26 stand rejected. Claims 6, 11, 17 and 27 stand objected to.

The rejection of Claims 7-9, 12-15 and 18-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Chari et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,278,905) is respectfully traversed.

Chari et al. describe stator bars 36, FIG. 2, supported in the air-gap between a yoke 32 and the rotor 6 by a plurality of non-conductive, glass-reinforced-fiber, supporting teeth 51. The teeth are interspaced between the stator bars 36 and are rigidly attached to the yoke 32 of the generator. Each tooth has side walls, a mortise end 53 and a tenon end 55. The tenon end is